

Docket No. 20661-801D1

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is currently constituted as respectfully requested.

Independent Claims 1, 2, 11 and 12 have been amended by way of the above amendment.

Based upon the indication in the Advisory Action dated February 21, 2003, previously presented Claims 1, 2, 11 and 12 appear to remain rejected solely under 35 U.S.C. §102 (e) as being anticipated by *Baldwin et al.* U.S. Patent 6,333,238. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of record. It is believed from the aforementioned Advisory Action dated February 21, 2003 that the sole remaining rejection in this Application is this rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) over the *Baldwin et al.* reference, as no other rejection or objection was noted in paragraph 5 of the Advisory Action.

As previously indicated, Applicants' invention is directed to a novel electrically trimmable resistor which is doped in such a manner so that the temperature coefficient of the resistor can be controlled. This resistor is electrically trimmable so as to obtain a very accurate resistor which does not suffer from temperature drift as would be the case in other resistors. Furthermore, as Applicants' invention is electrically trimmable as well, the final resistor has greater utility over other non-electrically trimmable resistors. This electrically trimmable ability provides for significant improvements over prior art devices.

For example, the *Baldwin et al.* device, even if one were to assume that the doping in the *Baldwin et al.* reference were used solely for the purpose of maintaining a zero temperature coefficient drift this reference does not teach nor does it reasonably suggest that the so formed resistor should or could be electrically trimmable. In fact, the type of structure described in the *Baldwin et al.* reference appears to teach against this concept of electrically trimming the resistor.

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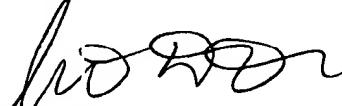
Furthermore, it is especially evident from reading column 4 of the *Baldwin et al.* reference that the use of the second order temperature coefficient having an opposite of the first temperature coefficient to control the temperature coefficient after electrical trimming was not contemplated by *Baldwin et al.*. Specifically, in column 4, line 5 it indicates that the second order temperature coefficient is "being neglected because it's effect is minimal in the temperature range of interest which is from about - 55°C to about 140°C."

As is clear from Applicants' disclosure the second order temperature coefficient can in fact be used in such a manner so as to create a resistor which can be electrically trimmable and which has effectively a zero temperature coefficient across the entire operative temperature range. This is clearly not taught nor suggested by the *Baldwin et al.* reference. Accordingly, it cannot be said that as noted in item number 5 of the Advisory Action that Applicants' invention is anticipated, rendered obvious, suggested or even implied by the *Baldwin et al.* reference. Applicant therefore respectfully submits that the independent claims active in this application are patentably distinguishable over this reference and all other references of record. Applicants therefore, respectfully request the thorough reconsideration of this application and earnestly solicit an early Notice of Allowance.

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Respectfully submitted,

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